The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,898. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

803

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance delivered in Town, including postage	Rs. 52 0
For six months in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 28 0
For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 16 0
For one month in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 5 0
Parcels and Bills, delivered in Town	„ 2 0
Single Copy for Cash, including postage	„ 0 7½
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Each line above six	„ 0 6
Half and quarterly contracts, each line	„ 0 6
Special insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2
Government notices	„ 0 3

Different rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street Fort.

In consequence of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 2-9 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Three Lines for notifying a Death or Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SANDWITH—September 13th, at the Adawint, Sholapore, the wife of W. Sandwith, Esq., C.S., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MAUNSELL—At Kussowlie, on the 4th instant, the wife of Captain H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd Regiment N. I., of a son.

COPPAGE—At Moultan, on the 30th August, the wife of Major Coppage, 33rd Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

STANLEY—BERNARD—At Christ Church, Lucknow, on the 7th September, by the Revd. M. Burge, Edward Stanley, V. S., 5th Lancers, to Avis Charlotte Bernard.

TOKE—BISHAW—At Fyzabad, Oude, on the 6th September, by the Revd. E. J. Tandy, M.A., Francis Fraser John Toke, Esq., Adjutant, 9th Regiment N. I., to Alice Jane, youngest daughter of the late Francis Whitshaw Bishaw, Esq.

RUSSELL—CRACROFT—At Christ Church, Bareilly, on the 6th instant, by the Revd. F. C. Fagan, Lieutenant H. M. Russell, R. M.'s Indian Army, to Clementina, youngest daughter of W. S. Cracroft, Esq.

DEATH.

DANDRIDGE—At Jhansie, on the 4th September, Henry Owen, the infant son of Captain Charles Chester Dandridge 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, aged 19 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 25th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient indncement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colaba if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 500 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on 1st October with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for the Malabar Coast, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Viragapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH COCHIN, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GRAIG, will be despatched THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 10 A. M. with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Viragapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Passengers and Cargo from Bombay to Penang, Singapore and Hongkong connected at Cochin to the INDIA.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Harbour Creek calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates :—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Days.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay	Tues.	1	10	6	Cochin Dep.	8	5
Beitul Bunder	Wed.	2	11	7	Beitul	9	6
Mangalore	...	3	11	8	Calicut	9	10
Carwar	...	4	12	9	Tellicherry ...	10	11
Goa	...	5	1	10	Cannanore ...	11	12
Cannanore	...	6	12	11	Goa	12	1
Calicut	...	7	1	12	Mangalore ...	13	2
Tellicherry	...	8	2	13	Carwar	14	3
Cochin	...	9	3	14	Bombay	15	4

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows :—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BROWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BROWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownugger calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follow :—

Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	5	Bhownugger Dep.	Monday.	12	—
Gogo ...	Saturday.	7	Gogo ...	Tuesday.	—	10
Bhownugger Arr.		—	Bombay Arr.		—	10

For Passage rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

The direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers from Suez to Southampton.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance from Alexandria to Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery, from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and this is now generally on the line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days 15 hours at an expense varying from £7. to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers from Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15 ; *second-class* £10 ; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fare* for FAMILIES, consisting of more than three members travelling together *first-class* £12, 7s. each ; *second-class* £8. 5s. per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s. ; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. BUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 2 P. M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above port on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 A. M., positively.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareekh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Cashmere* from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Cashmere*.

Bombay, 8th September 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Estaney*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent ship *Estaney*.

Bombay, 8th September 1864

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, HALCROW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain HALCROW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents for Captain HALCROW.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Knight Bernard*, FOSTER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain FOSTER will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Celaeno*, Captain HAVES, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Helen Scott* from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside to receive their Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise Captain CUNNINGHAM will land the same at their expense and risk, and will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders must be sent to the office of the undersigned for countermarking.

DOUGLAS & Co., Agents Ship *Helen Scott*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undernoted Goods, on board the Ships *Mornaystone* and *Dalcep Singh*, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless all charges be paid thereon, and the Goods take delivery of before the 25th instant, they will be sold by auction immediately thereafter on account and risk of the concerned of the delay expenses.

Ex *Mornaystone*.

A A J & Co.	2 Cases	H C H	1 Case.
J A G D	2 Do.	H L H S	1 Do.
S C	1 Do.	P M & Co.	1 Do.
M P & Co.	9 Do.	V C M	1 Do.
M S	12 Do.	C & B	1 Do.
G	2 Bales	P M & Co.	1 Do.
	1 Cask	A A	3 Do.
		A A	1 Balo.
		J M	3 Cases.
H & Co.	1 Do.	B E	1 Do.
3:6			

Ex *Dalcep Singh*.

AB 11 Bales.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ships *Mornaystone* and *Dalcep Singh*.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—A Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum or Rupees 25 a Share, with a Bonus of Rs. 2½ per Share has been declared, and will be payable (free of Income Tax) to the proprietors at this branch on application.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. most respectfully beg to remind the public that the sale of the DAPOORIE PROPERTY will be submitted to Public Competition at the Collector's Office, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant. See *Bombay Times*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Poona Observer* of the 12th instant. The Property is now on view daily from and after 5 o'clock P. M., and to be viewed by Card on application to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Bombay, or Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Poona.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

By Invalids.	31 Men in health.
	3 Women.
	5 Children
	and
	2 European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency ; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Receipt No. 814 for 2? Shares in the Financial Association of India and China, in the name of Mr. T. G. Young, bearing the Allotment number 764, which had been purchased by MOOLJEE CAWNJEE from MOONJEE ASHARAM, about a month ago, and which the said Mooljee Cawnjee had placed through Broker Bhanjee Dhurrumsey, and had entrusted it to him for recovering the amount thereof, has been lost or misplaced some where by the said Broker, Bhanjee Dhurrumsey. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against purchasing the said Receipt. Any person bringing the same to the said Mooljee Cawnjee, No. 70 Hamooman Lane, will be handsomely rewarded. The Manager of the Financial Association has been requested not to transfer the said lost Receipt in the name of any body without the knowledge and consent of the said Mooljee Cawnjee. If after this warning any one purchases the aforesaid Receipt from any body he will do so at his own risk and peril. Dated this 1st day of August 1864.

MOOLJEE CAWNJEE.

ઈસ્ટ ઇન્ડિયા પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—To be Sold by Auction, in Bombay, in the month of October next, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, in a Cause of FORBES *vs.* STEVEN, a very valuable Estate, situate in a most central position in Bombay, [illegible] the Fort Walls, and opposite to Bombay Green, and the Important and [illegible] advantageous Premises, now in the occupation of Messrs. Forbes and Company, Merchants in Bombay, Messrs. Forbes' Premises, Stores, Godowns, Offices and their under-tenements. The whole comprises an area of 31,230 square feet. [illegible] Mercantile Buildings, Godowns, &c. is covered by valuable Machinery. Sale will shortly be advertised, and full particulars and conditions of Sale published.

The exact time and place of Sale will shortly be advertised, and full particulars and conditions of sale published.

BOYS AND SWEEDEN,
6, Ely Place, London, E.C.
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Joinery in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Bamboos, &c. from this coast.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. CRUICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. to hear the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th June 1864.

2nd. To elect three new Directors.

3rd. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the subject of an increase of the Directors' allowance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 8th September 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapoore, containing about 774 acres and 2?? square yards, together with the Bungalow, Out-buildings, Village, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. on the day of purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Kotroe, by Pic Auction, without reserve, on SATURDAY, the 24th September 1864, at 12 noon, the River Steam Tug "PHARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c. ; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following :—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 3 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Entrance Doors and Rails, Brass Tubes, a large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Accompanied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Blades and Pin, Fire Engine and Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus, with Dogs, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow. Buckets, Fenders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables for Saloon and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps and Dies, Stocks and Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers and Blacksmiths Tools, &c. &c.

The Steamer is nearly new ; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogenous iron, was intended for Upper River Navigation, and carries without a Pilot between 2 and 3 feet of water, working stores, &c. with a draft of about 2 feet 3 inches.

Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of the Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with double Wheel, and Steering Apparatus to connect and disconnect the Rudder.

Her dimensions are—

Length over all	... ...	... 207 0
Do. on 1-0" water line	... ...	... 190 0
Beam	... ...	... 36 0
Depth	... ...	... 4 6

Engines, Nominal 65 Horse power.

Works up to about 210 actual Horse-power.

Has two Tubular Boilers, each with two Furnaces and one Funnel.

Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and Co.

These are made to disconnect, one engine turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required ; causing the vessel to turn in a very short space.

Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the steam winch and for exhausting the large condensers (the Steam Winch has not been fitted to the Vessel) ; the larger Engines can be worked with or without the auxiliary Engines.

Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

All the Pipes are made of Copper.

The Vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.

List of the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Kennaree, in whose Office the plans and specifications of the Steamer can be seen.

TERMS.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid and delivery taken within three days afterwards, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.

M. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard, Kennaree, Government Building Yard, 24th August 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at	5	per cent.
6 „ „ at	7	„
12 „ „ at	8	„

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Office of Secretary to the Chamber becoming vacant by the resignation of Mr. BROOKE, Candidates for the appointment are requested to communicate with the Chairman on the subject.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 16th August 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard at 2 P. M :—

H. M.'s Steam Sloop "Zenobia." For particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. F. ROBINSON, Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 31st Aug. 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.—CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 150 Tons of Cocoanut Oil and 100 Tons of Castor Oil to be delivered at the Company's Stores at Byculla in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper, within twelve months from the date of acceptance of the Tender.

Samples of 2 gallons of each description of the Oil proposed to be supplied with the name, and address of the person tendering, marked legibly on the cans must be forwarded, not later than the 24th proximo, to the Company's Storekeeper at Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Oil," to be lodged with the undersigned before noon on Monday the 26th September next.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 25th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LEGGE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above named Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Lands, to Contractors, Builders and private Works ; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities, and generally.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

THE ALEXANDRIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેકઝાંડરીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ અલેકઝાંડરીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—To be Sold by Auction, in Bombay, in the month of October next, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, in a Cause of FORBES *vs.* STEVEN, a very valuable Estate, situate in a most central position in Bombay [illegible] the Fort Walls, and opposite to Bombay Green, and the Important and [illegible] advantageous Premises, now in the occupation of Messrs. Forbes and Company, Merchants in Bombay, Messrs. Forbes' Premises, Stores, Godowns, Offices and their under-tenements. The whole comprises an area of 31,230 square feet. [illegible] Mercantile Buildings, Godowns, &c. is covered by valuable Machinery. Sale will shortly be advertised, and full particulars and conditions of sale published.

The exact time and place of Sale will shortly be advertised, and full particulars and conditions of sale published.

BOYS AND SWEEDEN,
6, Ely Place, London, E.C.
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—A competent Accounts and Pay Clerk to proceed to Carwar. Apply to the Secretary, Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.) 10, Hammam Street, Fort, 14th September 1864.

WANTED.—A neat and thoroughly well-built OFFICE SHIGRAM. Address "B. U. S." *Gazette* Office.

14th September 1864.

WANTED.—First-class OFFICES by the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited.) 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WANTED.—A MAN competent to superintend the erection and working of a Circular Saw Bench. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT, MCLELLAND & Co., Church Lane.

14th September 1864.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Bill, Share, and Stock Broker.

HORMUSJEE DINSHAW BENNETHNA.

Bombay, No. 10, Forbes Street, 15th September 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, interest will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. On all payments made before due date the 22nd instant, Interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No 40, Meadow Street, 1st Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Premises of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 19th day of September, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Steam Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay.

C. H. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 29th August 1864. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London.

CROSBLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 on the one hundred Rupee shares is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 16th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Meadows Street, 16th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Offices have been removed to No. 608, Girgaum Road, in the vicinity of the "Robert Money Institution."

By order.
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 10th September 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 10 per Share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the Original Capital of the Bank on and after the 22nd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received authority to dispose of the VALUABLE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., Esq., of London and Birmingham, for the firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., now Insolvent. The Stock comprises—Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, Mahogany, and Papier Machie, Billiard Bagatelle Boards, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electro-Gilt Bronze Candelabra, Table Ornaments, China Glass Vases, Soirettes, Electro-plated Ware, Table Fountains, Ironmongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breech-loading Rifles, Plumbagoes by Collard, Bowdoin, and other makers, Self-acting Organ, Musical Boxes, Velvet Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaus, Blankets, Railway Rugs, Table Covers, Hats, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, Cricketing and Archery Equipments, outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pilars, Statuary Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Stoves and Fabrication of Candles, &c. &c. The packages will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioners, 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th September 1864.

JAMES & GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.

8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revever Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Bengal Pilot Service to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Anandavas Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A good BUNGALOW, Malabar Hill preferred. Apply by letter, stating situation and rent, to "J. Q. V.," Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to Mr. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank will be closed on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, being the Parsee New Year's Day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. ROBERTSON, Deputy Secretary.
Bank of Bombay, 16th September 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following may now be had at the above Establishment—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for July and August 1864.—Price Annas 8 per copy.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

FIFTY RUPEES REWARD.—Lost early on the morning of the 15th instant a GOLD WATCH, (makers Wilson and Gamby), with Open Glass face and a small Gold Chain attached, either on the Road between Worlee Hill and Mahim Woods, or shop in one of the Small Cross Roads inside of the Wood near the south-west corner. Two Gold Bockers were on the Chain, one of which are the initials (J. C. Ind.) the other (R. C. Ind.) If ably restored a small Gold Key was attached to the end of the Chain. Whoever will bring the above to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort, Bombay, shall receive the above reward. W. NICOL & Co.

A LL Competitors for the Rs. 1,500 Prize Translation into English of the original correction of Prices offered by the Gumashtah by the Poet [illegible] or Mr. BINCHERJEE COWASJEE LIMJEE, are hereby informed that, on the request of several Translators the time of the said Prize has been delayed to extend by one month the time first allowed to Competitors; hence all Translations would be received up to the 15th of November 1864, instead of the 15th October, as originally advertised in the Local Newspapers.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 15 Gountas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, sheds on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, and implements necessary for the Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited).

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
20, *Lombard Street, London, and Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.*

AGENTS IN BOMBAY.—CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

AT the Annual Meeting, on the 5th instant, the following were some of the leading results disclosed in the report to the Shareholders:—

FIRE BRANCH.

The premiums of the year, 1863 reached the sum of £5,41,988
Being an advance of ..... „ 40,977
over 1862, an amount of increase exceeding that of any previous year.

The Revenue from Fire premiums has been enhanced in four years by the large sum of £1,13,353

The Duty paid to Government in 1862 was ..... £ 75,0..
Ditto Ditto 1863 ..... „ 88,066

Showing an increase in one year of £ 12,976

Among the incidents which have tended to the advancement of the Royal within the last few months may be reckoned its action with respect to the losses sustained by the explosion of the "Lotty Sleigh" while lying in the Mersey, which, although only consistent with the general tenor of the conduct of the Company, and ultimately proved to be no more than what had been done in former times by the oldest and most proverbially honourable among its contemporaries, yet attracted attention and public favour by its non-debating promptness.

As the largest total of revenue and the largest ratio of progression have been attained in the present year, so it happens that the largest profit which it has ever fallen to the Directors to record has likewise on this occasion to be announced.

The balance of net profit for the year has amounted to £83,545; of which sum £54,0.0 only has been appropriated to dividend and bonus, and the large balance of £29,14[illegible] has been carried to the reserve.

LIFE BRANCH.

The progress of the life branch, as shown by the new business transacted in the last year, is most promising, and the advances made, year by year, in the amount of new insurances effected, show clearly the estimation in which the Company is held. For following is a statement for the last five years:—

	Net sum assured on new policies after deducting Contingees.		Net Premiums.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1859	424,470 11 10	.....	13,086 6 5
1861	449,.54 16 2	.....	15,0.9 17 10
1861	521, 91 17 0	.....	16,627 18 9
1862	627,145 3 0	.....	20,3[illegible] 2 8
1863	752,5.5 18 10	.....	24,069 12 8

This rapid growth amounting to 75 per cent. on the sum assured, and upwards of 50 per cent. on the premiums received in the course of five years, may justly be considered as larger than any which could reasonably have been expected. The first half of the current year 1864, however, far outstrips the ratio of increase indicated by the figures just quoted, as the sum assured for that period of six months only actually exceeds half a million sterling.

The rate of mortality, likewise, still presents highly favorable features, and augurs well for the results to be shown at the Quinquennial investigation, which is to take place when the present year is closed.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents in Bombay.
August, 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Ripon*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th September, at 6 P. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of Sannas, which must be prepaid by Stamps until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received up to 5 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packet for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th. An American Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ..... 11h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	17	Lambert, B. and M.	5 49	5 58	0 9	0 32	
Sun.	18	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 49	5 58	0 9	0 32	
Mon.	19	Neptune rises at 6.31 P.M.	5 49	5 57	0 51	1 11	
Tues	20	Ophiuchi in O. at 8.36 A. M.	5 50	5 56	1 32	1 56	
Wed.	21	St. Matthew, Asp.	5 50	5 55	2 16	2 41	
Thur.	22	Twilight ends at 6.18 P.M.	5 50	5 54	3 0	3 27	
Fri.	23	Uranus rises at 11.10. P.M.	5 50	5 53	4 11	4 34	

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.

MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 5	KURRACHEE	Sept. 9
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Sept. 1
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 10	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
BALASORE	Aug. 26	MADRAS	Sept. 10
BANGALORE	Sept. 6	MALTA	Aug. 2
CALCUTTA	Sept. 9	MEERUT	Sept. 1
CAPE	June 18	OUDE	Sept. 10
CEYLON	Aug. 30	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	Aug. 27	PENANG	Aug. 27
DELHI	Sept. 10	RATNAGUR	Aug. 26
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Aug. 27
HONGKONG	Aug. 12	SINGAPORE	Aug. 31

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

AN overwhelming misfortune has befallen Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. He has become the subject of a leading article in the *Times of India*. The Reverend Editor has made him perform in public the antics with which he delights his more limited audience in his little theatre on the Esplanade. The strings are skilfully pulled, and in this manner is the funny little Parsee forced to dance before us. First pull—and he makes a bow "just the reverse of obsequious"; second pull—he "is insulting his enemies" and talking rubbish to Mr. Crawford; third pull—and we rapturously behold him poking a stick into a nest of legal hornets; and so on. He is compelled to make faces, and confess himself neither a "Puck" nor a "repertory,"—the former "of practical wisdom," the latter "of legal lore." He has to show us his "faults which are perhaps scarcely compatible with one's idea of a Judge"; he squares in our faces with "unmanageable pluck"; he attempts to "sit upon learned gentlemen" with "unpardonable audacity"; he pokes a corner of his "Parsee puggree" into our eyes; he says "perky things" (vide "Goff's Dictionary of Slang"); he is jerked into allowing "a contemptuous tone of voice to betray his irritation at the presence of a lawyer pleading there at all"; he is driven to "claim and jealously enforce from all who plead before him a deference which it is very difficult for a European to show towards a native of this country"; and finally, so far as we can make out, to confess himself "cantankerous, opinated, conceited, and overbearing," and "positively hasty and unpleasing in his manner." "Walk up ladies and gentlemen, walk up," says this apologetic showman, "and see a live Parsee stuffed with straw! Now then my dears, blow your noses, and don't breathe upon the glasses! To the extreme left you see a Judge a hinsultin of an attorney. The little man, Marm, in the Parsee puggree, is the Judge. Well, he don't give me exactly the hidea of a Judge, but we does the best we can to purwide the public with hinexpensive amusement. The gent in the white choker is a Heditor of the *Times of India* a making a report of the whole proceedins—you will see by the haspect of his expressive countenance that he don't seem to like it, but he's bound to do it by Hact of Parliament. Don't be afraid of the hanimal's shrieking, Marm! he's not a goin to eat anybody, he's only a hindalgin of a playful disposition—he's merry, harmless, and we only has him for to keep the other animals quiet!" In this manner poor Mr. Manockjee's showman holds him up to public observation: and after thus putting him through his faces, and abasing him and every body else in his behalf, we might surely expect that he could find something better to say for him in the end, than that nobody ever knew him to accept a bribe. Could anything be more pitiful than this style of advocacy? anything more insulting to its unfortunate object? The very worst that we or his most bitter enemies have ever said of his Honor has never equalled in bitterness this suggestion made in his defence, by his injudicious and unskilful advocate.

But this showman is not content with pulling the strings to put Mr. Manockjee's limbs into motion; he must needs come out on the stage before his booth and dance a most remarkable *pas de seul* himself. And this is the tune to which he dances, that nothing is so valuable as native advice in administering the laws framed by Englishmen, and nobody among natives can hold a candle to Mr. Manockjee for legal acumen. This great creature for whom nothing better can be said than that he never took a bribe is absolutely we are told the fittest man in Bombay, in the eyes of four-fifths of its native population, to occupy the seat of the Chief Justice. This is even more monstrous than Mephistophiles' pleasant little fiction with regard to the civilian of thirty. Fancy polling for a Chief Justice—and giving an Editor of the *Times of India* a vote! What would become of the Law of Libel?

EUROPE appears for the moment, the Danish war having been brought to a shameful end, and order having been once more re-established in Poland, to have settled down into its former peaceful condition. But one cannot help seeing that the securities for the preservation of peace have been fearfully weakened: that the confidence which powerful States placed in one another, while there existed a law of public order which all respected, has been changed into mutual distrust; and that, the national prejudices and antipathies of ancient times being no longer kept in restraint, the desire of aggrandisement which the Treaties of Vienna, whatever their defects, repressed by means of an artificial but nevertheless useful limitation of the dominions of the principal Continental Kingdoms, is now again inspiring the policy of the masters of the great armies of Europe. The spirit of lawlessness, so long enchained, is set loose to work its wicked will among mankind; and, when one regards the immense numbers of armed men now maintained by the various European States, and the absence of any controlling power in the hands of the people, it is impossible not to feel some disquietude as to the events which the next few months may bring forth. The prominence which is already given to the question of frontiers is enough in itself to excite serious alarm. Prussia and Austria, till lately the most conservative of powers, are responsible to Europe for having made this question the most important of the day. Upon them will rest the curse invoked upon him who removeth his neighbour's landmark. In their mad ambition, Prussia, a kingdom founded by piracy and maintained by spoliation, and Austria, the oppressor of Hungary and Venice, the typical despotism which the champions of the nationalities are sworn to destroy, formed an alliance in the name of German nationality and the right of every people to choose their own king, for the purpose of appropriating to themselves the choicest portion of the dominions of the King of Denmark. Their enterprize succeeded; and, if we read the signs of the times rightly, the two powers have now formed an unholy league with Russia, in order to keep to themselves the spoils of Denmark, instead of bestowing them upon Germany in whose name they were won. It is, of course, out of the question that France can sit tamely by, while Prussia swallows up a good half of a neighbouring and friendly kingdom, and extends her borders to the sea with the hope of becoming a great maritime power. France has as good a claim to the provinces that now form Rhenish-Prussia as Prussia has to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenberg; and, since it is now openly avowed that the Treaties of Vienna are abrogated and that the sword is the sole arbiter of international disputes in Europe, France may well have recourse to the sword to recover the provinces torn from her in 1815. The universal feeling of the French people is, indeed, that the Emperor Napoleon missed a great opportunity of regaining the frontier of the Rhine, when, to gratify a momentary pique against England, he refused to join Lord Palmerston in a war for the independence of Denmark. There is no enterprize that the Emperor could undertake with so great certainty that its success would make him immensely popular with all classes of his subjects as that of restoring France to her ancient limits. On this point Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, Republicans, in a word all Frenchmen, are equally enthusiastic. This unanimity is remarkably shown in the *Chronique de la Quinzaine* of M. Forcade, published in the *Revue des deux Mondes* of 1st August; and, as the *Revue* is well-known to be the most determined literary opponent in France of the Imperial power, and Mr. Forcade gives with his usual clearness and force a very instructive exposition of what the frontier question really means for Frenchmen, we have ventured to translate a portion of the *Chronique* in order to let our readers understand what is the feeling of the best men in France with regard to the policy that their country ought to pursue in the present critical state of European affairs:—

This matter of the French frontiers presents itself to us in two shapes: it involves a great and a little question. The great question would be reparation for the ill that was meant to be done us in 1814; the little, reparation for the humiliation which it was intended to inflict on us in 1815. The great blow was struck at us in 1814; it was then that they took from us the Rhine. They made us re-enter in 1814 the limits of the ancient French monarchy, but with these limits there was created a very different order of things from that of 1792. Before the French Revolution, there were between the Rhine and us nom but little States, the ecclesiastical electorates, the bishoprics of Treves, Cologne, and Liege. These ecclesiastical principalities were united to us by old alliances; they were not for us hostile spies and dangerous neighbours: we on the contrary protected them with our patronage. The region which separates France from the Rhine was then called Rhenish-France. Thanks to similar relations which we had with them, and to the effect of the secularizing spirit, we had absorbed three bishoprics, Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and we had appropriated Strasbourg and Alsace. The law of this movement should have brought us step by step to Treves, to Mayence, to Cologne. In 1815, the Coalition certainly gave us back the limits of 1792; but what they did not give us back was the neighbourhood of 1792. In place of feeble friends, they gave us for neighbours a formidable military power. Of what had been Rhenish-France, they made Rhenish-Prussia. This was the great blow struck against us in 1814. The great thing for the frontiers would be to undo this work and to replant on the Rhine the flag of France. Such a result could only be obtained by a great war. We believe that France would not be disposed to take the initiative in such a war in order to correct the line of her frontier. France feels that the injury which her enemies wished to cause her in 1814 has not been in reality as great as the masters of that epoch fancied it would be; France feels that the reparation of that injury would not be worth the cost and the risk of a great war. If that war were to burst forth by the act of another, France assuredly ought to be resolved to conquer, in any strife in which she took part, her natural and legitimate position on the Rhine; but that war France is too wise and too moderate to think of undertaking unless she be provoked to it.

Beneath this great question which affects the settlement of 1814, there is a little question which has reference to the settlement of 1815. The European powers would no longer in 1815 leave us the frontier of the ancient monarchy. The most furious of our enemies wished to cut away on our Eastern frontier a large strip of territory which would have taken from us Alsace, a part of Lorraine, and French Flanders. This exaggerated hostility did not prevail. The powers limited themselves to making three incisions on our North East frontier, and it was the Prussian staff, skilled in military geography, which marked them out. Each of the fractions of territory which were taken from us was commanded by a fortified place, and opened the way to a valley leading on Paris. In the first, commencing on the North, there were Philippeville and Marienbourg, in the second Sarrelouis in the third Landau. Our enemies intended thus to keep possession of the three strategic gates of France. Their calculations have been disappointed. The military defences of France have been reorganized in such a way that the loss of Sarrelouis and Landau is no longer a danger for us, and the possession of those places would no longer give any power of aggression against us to our enemies. This reparation of the effects of the treaty of 1815 is due to the Government of 1830 ..... The construction of the strongplace of Soissons, Langres, Toul, and Marsal, the enlargement of Wissembourg and Bitche, and the fortifications of Lyons and Paris have closed or rendered useless the openings through which the coalition meant to control us when they took away Landau and Sarrelouis. It is for this reason that we call the rectification of the frontier of 1815 a little question, compared with the overthrow of the work of 1814. France has no longer a practical interest in recovering Landau and Sarrelouis; she would now find only moral satisfaction in obtaining the restitution of those places. Of course, the advantage she could gain is too little for her to think of pursuing it at the peril and the cost of a great war.

It is by taking note of the state of the question of our frontiers that we come to understand the rumours that have been current of late. To undo the work of 1815, men say, is a matter which must not be thought of, at least unless a war which we shall not provoke furnish us with a legitimate and decisive opportunity. The great question thus placed on one side, we find ourselves in presence of the second. Is it not possible to make Europe give us back the little morsels of land taken from us in 1815? These strips of territory are no longer really important to us; but they are still less so to Germany. Of what use could Sarrelouis be to Prussia? What advantage could Bavaria and behind her the Confederation derive henceforth from Landau? The defence of France has now much more solid bunkers. If restitution were made to us, would not Germany still keep all the advantages conferred on her by the treaty of 1815? Would she not maintain her formidable position between France and the Rhine? Certainly, France would not give proof of a very exacting ambition in demanding to be replaced, not in the limits which the Republic bequeathed to Napoleon, but in those which the Revolution had received from the *Ancien Regime*, and which the Coalition of 1814 conceded to the Restoration. It seems that a matter so simple, so modest, so inoffensive, which would give France a satisfaction rather historical than political, the satisfaction of re-entering her configuration of 1792 and 1814, it seems, we say, that such a matter might easily be arranged in a friendly way. It needs only for this end an occasion when France would be solicited to take part in a negotiation affecting other European interests, or to tolerate certain territorial combinations accomplished in favour of the conqueror. The consent and good offices of France are well worth the ideal satisfaction which the other states of Europe could give us on a point which has become to them one of very slight interest.

No one will miss the significance of the concluding words of this extract. The moral drawn by M. Forcade himself, or rather the text from which he preaches, is that a policy of inertness at the present time cannot be a wise policy for France.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 16TH SEPT.

Steamer *Bactria* from Bombay anchored.

CHINA COMMERCIAL.

GALLE, 16TH SEPT.

Per steamer *Singapore*:—

OPIUM—

Malwa	dlrs. 680	per chest.
Patna	„ 512	„
Benares	„ 480	„

EXCHANGE—On London—

Bank Bills	4s. 9¼d.	per dlr.
Private Bills	9¼d.	„
On India	Rs. 227½	per 100 dlrs.

Steamers arrived—From Bombay, steamer *Unicl Service* on the 17th and steamer *Orissa* on the 30th August. From Calcutta, steamer *Fuspara* on the 23rd August.

Shanghae advices to 20th August.

OPIUM—

Malwa	Taels 525	per chest.
Patna	„ 385	„

EXCHANGE—On London—

Paper Bills	6s. 7d.	per tael.
Private Bills	6s. 7½d.	„
On Bombay	Rs. 371	per Taels 100
On Calcutta	Rs. 313	„

THE *Indore Chronicle*:—"The Rajah of Kupoorthala's numerous friends in the Punjab and Oudh will be rejoiced to hear that the vacant Star of India is to be conferred upon His Highness at the Durbar to be held at Lahore on the 20th proximo."

THE *Englishman*:—"We learn that General Showers is to command the force intended for Bhootan, and that operations are to commence immediately. Two Estates, the Ambari and Fallacotah, have been annexed, and the orders are to annex all the Dooars without further hesitation."

THE same:—"A rumour has been afloat for some days past, that Colonel Durand, the Foreign Secretary, would accept the post of Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, and resign his present appointment. We have every reason to believe that this rumour is wholly without foundation. It is well known that Colonel Durand has already declined the Commissionership of Mysore, and the Residency of Hyderabad, and it is not therefore likely, that, at this late period of the day, he would accept the post of Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, even if it were offered to him. At the same time, we observe with regret that there is a tendency at Head Quarters to endeavour to ignore the claims of Colonel Durand and others, in favour of Punjabees. Colonel Durand, it will be remembered, was the last Member of the Council at home, who held manfully out on behalf of the Indian Army, and who, indeed, predicted all the complications and difficulties, which arose in consequence of the ill-advised way in which the amalgamation was carried out. We, therefore, with many others, would be sorry to see an Officer of such high claims victimised for his conscientious opposition to the Secretary of State by means of the Punjabee tendencies of the present Government of India."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We are informed that the East India and London Shipping Company is about to wind up its affairs, and that its present line of steamers round the Cape will be discontinued almost immediately. The Company has, since its formation, sustained, we believe, heavy loss by these steamers, which did all very well in the good old days when there was but one route to or from England, but are now found to be deficient in stowage-room for sufficient cargo to make their trips pay; while at the same time they cannot obtain the number of passengers necessary to do this. Messrs. Brassey & Co., who are, we understand, the largest shareholders in the Company, contemplate replacing the present steamers with others possessing greater cargo accommodation, and of greater speed, so that the voyage round the Cape may be made within 50 days."

THE same:—"The question as to whether the *batta* of officers employed in the Public Works Department, who are compelled to accompany the Superintending and Chief Engineers when proceeding on inspection tours or other duties, should be increased, has once more been raised. On the proposition of the Superintending Engineers of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Bombay, and of the Chief Engineer in Scinde, the Government of Bombay has recommended to the Supreme Government that the batta of the officers alluded to may be doubled, in consideration of the arduous nature of their duties, the small pittance which they receive under the existing rules, and the privations which they are sometimes subjected to when aloud from their headquarters. The Governor-General in Council, on the grounds set forth, has acceded to the above recommendation."

THE same:—"We are glad to announce that the East Indian Railway Company have, at their own cost, determined to bridge the Hoogly at Calcutta, and to make a Metropolitan Railway, to take in the Circular Road, Ballygunge, and Garden Reach, in connection with wet docks to be excavated at Kidderpore. The Railway bridge over the Hooghly is to be constructed above the Calcutta Mint. This information may in the main be accepted as correct, and thus the powerful and enterprising Railway Company which has already spanned the Soane, and is fast subjecting the Jumna to the same operation, will add another to its engineering triumphs by bridging the hitherto dreaded and formidable Hoogly. This enterprise of the East Indian Railway Company supersedes some projects of the same kind entertained in other quarters."

THE *Friend of India*:—"The efforts of the Indian Government to check the spread in India of a disease which is ruining our army, will be encouraged by the success of a Bill brought in by Lord Clarence Paget, and passed by the House, having a similar object in view. It is thus described by the *Spectator*:—

"'It is a misfortune that the dislike of the public to 'delicate' statements anywhere except in a police report has prevented discussion on one of the greatest innovations ever attempted in England. The new law may be briefly described as enabling the police of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Aldershot, Colchester, Shorncliffe, the Curragh, Cork, and Queenstown, to arrest any infected person, send her to hospital, and keep her there till cured. As far as it goes it is a wise Bill, but it will be found in a year or two that it does not go far enough, and Lord C. Paget would have been wiser to rely a little more on a common sense within the Houses, and pay less respect to the ignorant clamour outside. Still he will probably reduce invaliding some 10 per cent.'"

THE same:—"The arrangements of the post office at Bombay are simply a disgrace to a civilised country. With the affectation of the authorities of that Presidency to be in advance of the rest of India, it is extraordinary that they cannot prevent the grossest mismanagement in the delivery of letters and papers from their post office. It is high time that the Government endeavoured to correct abuses which would have been unpardonable in the infancy of the postal system. The public are ordinarily served worse than newspapers, and our case is that for the three or four last Bombay mails from England we have been favoured with no letters or papers until days after their arrival. The last mail came in a week ago, and our papers are just beginning to be forwarded to us. They come in one or two at a time, as if the Bombay post office people were working spasmodically to get through a task which is too much for them. We have received complaints which show that the same scandalous neglect is shown towards the public, and on this side India any one who is in the habit of receiving letters by the English mail, viâ Bombay, would be glad to hear of the dolt who is principally at fault being sent about his business."

The Government of Bombay, whom we suppose the *Friend of India* means by "the authorities of that Presidency," have no control over the Post Office, which is an Imperial Department under the management of somebody at Simla, and for that reason is "a disgrace to a civilized country."

THE *Himdoga Star*:—"We are told that the gang of coiners who were lately found out in coining gold mohurs which were palmed off as nuzzers at the late Durbar on the Viceroy, have all been let off, with the exception of one man whose fate is still undecided, but who it is sanguinely hoped by his many powerful friends, will also escape through the meshes of the legal net, by means of Mr. Bowden. We are told, with what truth we do not vouch for, that that gentleman has pouched something like rupees 15,000 for his ingenuity in getting those men their freedom. After being afraid to hang Mahomed Shuffee and Co., we need not feel surprised at anything we see or hear. That arch-traitor has had his sentence *commuted* to transportation for life—*ad-sol*. he has been found guilty of the crime for which he and his fellows selected for death, but it is not politic now-a-days to hang such *precious* rascals, rich Mussulmen especially."

THE same:—"The Government Order regarding the refusal of clipped rupees, is likely to lead to some serious and disagreeable enquiries. It has already entailed some heavy losses on the public who very reasonably grumble loudly at being made to pay something like an anna on every rupee. It is not at all extraordinary that such an order should lead to a searching enquiry, and it *originates*, to say the least of it, that while the Treasury has no objection to *issue* these clipped rupees, it steadily refuses to take them back. This is dishonest. We remember the fact some years ago, that when the Home Government was stirred up to make a movement on account of deteriorated coin a legal tender, it issued a proclamation declaring all the clipped and bitten old pieces for new ones at the mint, giving a certain time to the public to avail itself of the offer, or to suffer the consequent loss. Had our Financial Secretary followed this good example and precedent everything would have gone well. As it is, every thing goes wrong, and words fail to express the amount of inconvenience, annoyance, and loss we have to suffer in consequence of what we must term a most hasty and injudicious proceeding. We should very much like to know where those coins get *clipped*, which have been issued from the various Treasuries that now repudiate them? Can it be that cashiers or khazanchees are to blame?

"A grain of silver clipped off a rupee will make a very decent weight of bullion, when the unofficial ranchees on the look out for pieces, just in the same way that rejoice the eyes of the goldsmith's shop, and the washings of an electro-plater or photographer so valuable. Little faith can be placed in the fidelity, truth, or honesty of an Asiatic, and our native Bankers are no exception to the rule. They are God's own image carved out in ebony, and their nature like their skins is dark and unrusheworthy. They have been in everlasting mourning for the sins of their great father Shem in whose tents Japhet now dwells.

"It would be a dignified thing for our Government to recall that order, and issue a fresh one calling in all the bad coin which bears its stamp to be sent to the Mint, say within two months from the date of proclamation, giving in exchange new rupees, and making it understood that whoever in future, after that shall be found in possession of clipped coin shall suffer a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both. We will venture to say that, such a measure will put an immediate stop to the nuisance, and also instil a wholesome dread of punishment into the minds of those rogues who make a livelihood by 'sweating' every piece of silver that passes through their fingers."

THE *Deshi Gazette* hears from Rajpootana that several atrocious murders have lately been committed in the Ajmere and Nusserabad districts, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the Police. The unfortunate victim in one instance was a young woman who is supposed to have been cruelly ill-used previously to being murdered. Several extensive robberies have also taken place in those districts lately; the Mission bungalow at Ajmere is reported to have been broken into and property to a large amount abstracted. The Police have been actively engaged in trying to discover the perpetrators of these enormities, and already a gang of about thirty "predestinated villains," as Edmund Burke has designated them, have been captured through the untiring exertions of the Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant Shuttleworth."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

IN my last letter I mentioned that some of the criminal incidents in Colonel Taylor's Police Report of these Provinces for the past year were peculiarly illustrative of the semi-civilized state of most of the districts, and as it may interest your readers, I extract the following from many of the robberies and murders committed during the past twelve months. Some men of the barbar caste were travelling towards Jubbulpore, on the road they were joined by a Mahomedan, who said that he was proceeding in the same direction. The whole party reached Gurra, about two miles from Jubbulpore, where there is a large tank, and a curious old tower built on a solid piece of rock, and the Mahomedan suddenly disappeared having first *looted* his fellow travelers, whom he rendered insensible by drugging either their food or the tobacco in their hookahs. The bodies of three of the unfortunate men were subsequently found in the tank, into which the police think they had probably stumbled, when the intoxicating property of the drugs began to affect their heads. Three of the men who partook of the drug recovered; however, the prosecution, the Mahomedan, is still at large, notwithstanding all the efforts of Captain Dickens, the Inspector Mr. Wrixon to catch him. Another case of the offender being at large is in the case of a man who cut off a boy's hand at the wrist for the purpose of possessing himself of a silver bangle.

In the Chindwarra district a barbarous robbery was committed on an old woman. The theives entered her house, and tying her up by the heels to a beam burnt her body in several places, until she told them where her property was concealed, they then went off with jewellery &c. valued at nearly Rs. 500. Of course the police can find no trace of the decoits. In the Saugor district alone in one month, January, there were no less than four murders; but through the exertions of Mr. Collis, the Inspector, the murderers were all caught, and suffered the utmost penalty of the law. The following statement shows the numbers of cases taken up by the police in the district of Saugor and Hoshungabad comparing the year 1863 to March 1864:—

HOSHUNGABAD DISTRICT.

	Heinous Crimes.	Petty Crimes.
March 1863...	5	297
Sept. 1863...	2	349
Dec. 1863...	8	308
March 1864...	16	308

SAUGOR DISTRICT.

March 1863...	11	492
March 1864..	7	491

A good many murders occur in these two districts from parties administering poison; especially women who give their husbands a poison called *bish (a nauticus feror)* in their food, from the effects of which the poor men die in great pain. Cattle lifting, too, is another great source of profit among the Boondelas. In the Hoshungabad district two cunningly devised captures of dacoits is noticed, one man by name Toolee Ram, for whom the police have been on the look out for the past six years, on a charge of abduction, was arrested by Mr. Inspector Seth, and a dacoity which took place in Seonee in December last, and for discovery of which a reward of Rs. 500 was offered by Government, was followed up by Captain Higginson, the District Superintendent, who got on the track of the dacoits, and finally captured them, as well as all the stolen money and property. The reward was divided among the party of detective police, They were, however, not so successful in the following instance, which is a good sample of *chunk* on the part of the *dacoits*. A party of armed men crossed the Nurbudda in a boat coming from the Bhopal shore to the Hoshungabad side: they were challenged by the chief constable, and ordered to show their *purwana*, or permission to carry arms; they had none to show. They were then taken to the Station House, from which, however, they made their escape during the night, leaving behind them no less than 24,000 rupees. A very daring robbery took place in the Baitool District in June last. Some dacoits broke into the only banker's house in the place, and although the police station was not more than one hundred yards off, the robbers walked off with 5,000 rupees—up to date they have not been discovered. This district as well as the Saugor and Hoshungabad districts offers great facilities for crime, owing to the neighbourhood of so many independent states, to which the generality of these dacoits resort. I mentioned some time ago that some commotion was caused in the Chindwarrah District by the appearance of a mysterious *taboot*. A similar sort of thing some time ago was sent from village to village in the Chutteesghur Division. It was said to be a paper, sent originally from Mecca, and purported to admonish "the Faithful" to be more attentive to their religious duties, and predicted misfortune to all who neglected the warning, and strangely enough was nearly identical with another paper circulated to the Hindoos. This document was believed to have issued from the temple of Jaggannath near Poonee in Cuttack. Colonel Taylor states that both papers failed to make any general or lasting impression on the people, and that no seditious meaning whatever could be understood from the perusal of either document, and as I mentioned the *taboot* in question has proved equally innocuous. Mr. Temple wisely I think has given orders to all Magisterial and Police officers to take instant notice of all such circulating symbols, and if detective agency, ascertain as far as possible their import.

Now you may ask the question, how does the Police work? and does it pay? This is what our Chief Commissioner says with regard to decoity:—"Mr. Temple will not conceal from you his deep disappointment that more has not been done in this respect. In the Seonee district especially there has been a District Superintendent, supposed to be one of the best officers in the force, and Assistant Superintendent of great promise, both of whom had distinguished a little in the matter of the silver. As regards the cost of the Police Force the Report is silent. There is not an allusion to be found throughout the whole of its pages to rupees, annas, or pies. The omission is to be regretted, because in every other respect elaborate tables show as the working of the Force. What we want is positive results, efficiency, and economy combined—nothing of the former sacrificed to the latter. The annual amount of accidental deaths and injuries in these provinces is something fearful. The Police reported no less than 2,546 deaths, and 510 injuries by accidents in 1,863, of these 826 persons were drowned, 687 killed, and 248 seriously injured by wild beasts, principally by tigers; while 643 persons died from snake-bites. These are only the recorded "accidents," but many more have occurred of which no account has been kept. The accidents by fire are as follows:—28,000 houses, involving the loss of 30 lives, and property to the amount of 2,890,000 rupees was consumed during the year. The number of suicides is very large too, 394 persons in one year; drowning and hanging appear to be the popular modes of killing one-self.

The murder of Mr. Briggs in London has caused most of the Home papers to notice the inefficiency of the detective force of the police force of the metropolis; but since there seems to be reasonable ground for hoping that the detectives are upon the trail of the murderer of the unfortunate gentleman, the same papers now speak of their efficiency. That there have been lamentable proofs of their shortcomings in other instances, and that, up to the present time, there are yet frightful mysteries which the detective, as well as the general police force have shown themselves incompetent to deal with and to explain, is but too true; and so long as there remains one murder upon the police sheet for which the perpetrator has not been traced and brought to justice, so long will the public have a right to complain that it is not adequately protected by the force as at present constituted. For ordinary purposes, it will, perhaps, not be disputed that the force is adequate to the duty required of it. A fortnight had nearly elapsed since the murder was perpetrated, and then it was only found out that the murdered, or certainly accomplice, was at large among the people of London, when he embarked for New York. Four days after his departure, and not until then, detective perseverance found a clue to the murderer, and to his whereabouts. It is very well, and very proper, that immediate pursuit should follow, and that, in all human probability, the officers sent to New York will be in attendance to arrest the murderer before he leaves the ship, that is carrying him in fancied security from the bloody records of his crime: but I do not think the sagacity of a real detective ought to have required twelve or fourteen days to find out even a trace of the criminal, during the greater part of which time he was walking about in the midst of his pursuers—unrecognised, and unsuspected.

The scarcity of grain and other

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—16th September.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE GOOD HOLIDAYS.—Two Hindoos, named respectively Jeejeerow Dorjutrow and Ramchander Dajeeram, were placed at the bar, and charged with Chet of two gold necklaces from the person of one Nanoo Soondar.

Mr. Cooper attended on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Berton for the accused.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, it appeared that on the 14th instant the prosecutor was sitting in the verandah of a house in Dapdie Lane, at which time he had on his neck two gold chains, of the value of Rs. 240. Soon after wards the two prisoners, accompanied by some fifty or sixty persons, some of whom were disguised as "Bangoolees," and as it was the "Goopee" Holidays" (any wishes to assume the prosecutor by an exhibition of their agreeable abilities. Prosecutor, however, did not care for beguiling his time in that manner and therefore ordered the lot to "go," whereupon the prisoners forthwith put his hand on the neck of the prosecutor and pulled off both his gold necklaces and landed them to Ramchander, when they both made off with their booty, and the latter escaped the prosecutor when he attempted to give chase to the delinquents. The prisoners were subsequently secured by the police, but the gold chains have not yet been discovered. The case stands postponed till Wednesday next.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—16th Sept.

(BEFORE F. L. BEDDY, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo, aged about thirty, by name Dhunjee Bapoo, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing three pieces of wearing apparel, the property of the Jamsetjee Hospital, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, in the Common Jail, with hard labour.

VACCINATION PROCEEDINGS.—A European by name Robert Bidwell appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by a Parsee named Byramjee Sorabjee, Manager to one Dhunjeebhoy Aspandiajee, a merchant of Bombay. His Worship dismissed the charge against the defendant, and ordered the prosecutor to pay five rupees as amends to him for making his complaint on insufficient grounds.

BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE.—A European by name Charles Lambourne, was yesterday brought up and placed at the bar, on a charge of having at his possession a quantity of cotton, of the value of one rupee, reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

The evidence of Essoo Babajee was to the effect that on the morning of Thursday last, at 2 o'clock, he saw the prisoner in Gogaree Street with a basket and cotton in his possession. He did not give him any account as to how the cotton had come into his possession.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the Common Jail, with hard labor.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Narayen Nathu, a table boy in the service of Mr W. Blisher, was brought up on remand, charged with fraudulently misapplying a sum of about six rupees, the property of his master.

The case was reported in our yesterday's paper. As there was no further evidence forthcoming, His Worship asked the prisoner what he had to say in his defence, when he admitted that he received six rupees to pay to the cook, and that instead of paying the cook, he lent the same to his father. Prisoner produced the money before the Court. The prisoner was discharged.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—16th SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

Native Conspiracy. Money wanted, and Reluctant Go-cocher.

CONDITIONAL MATRIMONIAL.—This was an notice to recover the sum of Rs 35, being the amount of balance due to the plaintiff on an agreement as follows:—For account which defendant had agreed to pay plaintiff on his undertaking to obtain a bride for him, Rs. 50. Defend received on account Rs. 15: remainder Rs. 35, amount sued for.

The plaintiff stated that defendant being a very young man felt that his destiny would be unfulfilled whilst he remained single: not having been betrothed in his childhood he was in consequence unfettered, it followed therefore "the world was all before him where to choose." He looked upon the maidens of the Isle, but none found favour in his eyes, he then thought of his native Goa. "Thither will I send," thought he, "a trusty friend who will from thence bring to me one in whom my heart will rejoice and my eyes delight." The plaintiff here paused to wipe the perspiration from his brow: the defendant evidently affected, blew his nose. Plaintiff proceeded by unfolding how, in an unguarded hour, he had undertaken to find for his friend the realpresentative of the ideal being created in his imagination, for the consideration of Rs. 50) how defendant had passed into his hand Rs. 15 as earnest money, and had promised the remainder. Plaintiff denied that he had undertaken to find a wife for defendant, but only to find a bride, secured, as he thought, the desired object. Vain hope! upon presenting the heart to his friend he was informed that he had come 2 years too late, gentleman (and probably his profession informed), he at once again recrossed the "briney" upon the same errand, and upon his return was rejoiced to find his efforts crowned with success, the young, gallant and impatient bridegroom present for an immediate union, the bride (a fair one) also present; the trusty Pylades, (young knowing) noting in a speedy union the nearer approach of matrimonial bliss, "married up the cakes"; the nuptial tie was duly knotted, and sufficient time allowed for the withdrawal of the bridegroom into things terrestrial, when the friend who had contributed so much to the joint happiness of both the parties concerned, the bride, room, came not stated, could not see it, and delivered himself of an opinion to the effect that plaintiff had received in the Rs. 15 quite as much as he was entitled to. Plaintiff called witnesses, who, however, failed to prove the covenant between himself and defendant, one saying the Rs. 15 was given for the purposes asserted by plaintiff, another that it was given for work done and performed.

Defendant, upon being placed in the witness box, admitted that the plaintiff had gone at his request and expense for the purpose before stated, but nothing had been positively been said as to future reward. He admitted having given Rs. 15, but that was for his services at the wedding, when plaintiff had made himself useful in preparing and helping to prepare the vegetables for the evening banquet, and otherwise exerted himself on that auspicious occasion. He (the defendant) had refused the young lady brought over by plaintiff; he liked not her appearance, and also he had heard what had confirmed him in his dislike to a union with her.

Plaintiff said that all which could be explained of was that he had made an agreement with the young lady, that if she succeeded in fixing his young friend from the country, he should engage himself in solemn promise for the payment of the Rs. 50

The Judge.—Oh, then you *bloodied* her, did you?

Defendant, upon consideration, said that so far from the plaintiff being the cause of his present connubial happiness, not willing to incur the expense of another voyage he had made arrangements with the family of the Parsee cook, and he had been received into the room, without the intervention or knowledge of the plaintiff, in the family of his now bride at Mahim.

His Honor observed that the summons itself had a suspicious look upon the face of it. Why should a man send to Goa when there were plenty of wives to be had in Bombay, as was evident, as the defendant had eventually found a wife in Mahim? He advised the plaintiff to, in the future speculations, to reduce his contract to writing: he had failed in proving his case. Defendant admitted giving Rs. 15 but for a very different purpose than that the plaintiff alleged. Plaintiff had not supplied the bride, and the Rs. 15 he had received in part payment for what he had performed. Plaintiff.—I will ask defendant a question. Do you know who the girl is I brought from Goa?

Defendant.—Yes, you said she had neither father nor mother, so she is now under the protection of another man.

His Honor said the plaintiff should have brought sufficient evidence to prove his case: he had failed in this and therefore the verdict would be for defendant.—Verdict accordingly.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Jamsedjee Teyabally vs. Radha Tara.

Ejectment.—In this action the plaintiff sought to recover possession of a shop in Cazee Street from the defendant, who was summoned under the writ of a "tenant holding over."

Mr. Nanabhoy appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Hardwicke for the defendant.

Mr. Nanabhoy here opened the case by stating that the defendant was the tenant of one Goosee Bhicajee since June 1862. The house was sold to the plaintiff, and the defendant has had ample notice to quit the premises which he continues to hold contumaciously.

In defence a lease of seven years between the defendant and Goosee Bhica was set up; which said lease had not expired.

Mr. Nanabhoy, on behalf of his client, denied having passed such a lease, and objected to the document being received in evidence on the ground of want of stamp.

The objection and penalty having been paid, the document was proved by the evidence of one Nopa Dhara, who identified the same as signed by the vendor of the plaintiff, which document proved that the hand-writing was very similar to his own.

It appeared in evidence that the lease had been proved to have been signed by the plaintiff's vendor, but was void for want of mutuality. The vendor of the plaintiff agreed to let, but the defendant does not agree to rent the premises for the space of seven years. There did not exist a counterpart of the lease, so as the Court had in the instance, upon the authority of *Barrett vs. Good*, reported in the Calcutta Small Cause Court Chronicle, vol 1, p. 83, in ordering that a warrant of possession should issue to give the defendant at the expiration of ten days.—Verdict for plaintiff accordingly.

The Director of Police at Warsaw has just published a notice on the subject of the prohibition for ladies to wear mourning. He now issues a list of the style of dress which he considers as constituting mourning, and, at the same time, advises any lady who may consider herself to be falsely accused, to wait on him wearing the articles of dress objected to.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JUSTICE FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The condition of the army is a theme on which very many opinions are daily offered to the press both in England and in India. To some writers it has occurred that the pay is insufficient; to others it seemed that the limited amount of promotion made our ranks unpopular. I will not deny that both these causes, as also the forfeiture of all privacy, a privilege which every human being is desirous of enjoying for even a short period every day, to which a man on entering the ranks subjects himself, strongly operates on all young men who are not absolutely driven into the army.

It is useless speculating on the causes which bring young men into the recruiting sergeant's hands, the most are ascribed to youthful indiscretions; but this is not the case with all. Nurtured from the cradle as the English infant is with tales of chivalry, many a poor man's child has grown into boyhood with sentiments identical with those which made Napoleon Bonaparte, a leader of armies, and Charles Napier, one of the first of British generals. Unable to enter the army by the way that leads to honour, many cling to their day-dreams have boldly knocked at the recruiting officer's door and asked to be admitted amongst the band of their country's defenders. The contrast between the legends of armies and the reality is so very striking when one remains long enough in the ranks to explain it, that it is quite enough to account for the disinclination exhibited by men to re-enlist and to explain why so very few soldiers devote their sons to the military service.

What then is the objection to serve in the army?

It is this, that once a man leaves a civil life he must renounce all the constitutional and conventional rights—I will not say of a freeborn citizen only: but even the principles of a man.

When a man becomes a soldier he is deprived by superiors in a pet, he has to pocket the lie from any officer who finds the truth distasteful. True, the world generally forms its own opinion of the breed who find it easier to apply the lie than to say their prayer: but the soldier is not a man of the world, and he dares not resent or even look crooked at the man who under cover of a commission dares insult him: if he adopts the course avowedly open to soldiers—that of reporting—he may or may not get satisfaction according to the terms on which the insulter stands with his superiors; but he knows well, that the soldier who has the temerity to breathe a complaint against his superior is a fair target for the majority of the army. Officers will not lose the opportunity of avenging the insult on their order, and amongst the rif-raff which are to be found amongst soldiers there are never wanting those who are ready to gain the smiles of their superiors by recourse to the meanest practices, as liking a blow, hard swearing, or other amusements common in the service.

There is but one way of securing soldiers equal justice with their more fortunate superiors; for, whatever may be thought out of the army, in it it is an incontrovertable fact that it is not always the innocent that escapes conviction; but that he who brings forward witnesses of higher rank will gain the suit. The only way to secure justice and inspire soldiers with confidence is to appoint properly trained lawyers as independent of the army as those of the high Courts are of the general public, before whom all cases not of minor importance shall be tried, and by whom all difference between officers and soldiers should be adjudicated.

LEGES INTER ARMA.

MR. GARRET AND HIS FRIENDS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Friendship is a sacred word, than which there are few words in our language more highly valued. Sweet is the influence of friendship and highly acceptable are the efforts of judicious friends to help in our hour of need. But while one cannot but appreciate the feeling which prompts such efforts, how often is it the case, that the "victim" of them has to exclaim "save me from my friend!"

Such must have been poor Mr. Garrett's feelings this morning on reading the editorial in the *Times of India*. In trying to prove that no favouritism exists in the Post Office under its present management, and that no injustice has been done to the community in delivering letters to certain firms and withholding them from others, the Editor proceeds on the ground that one class of window ticket-holders are entitled to privileges which others are not, though all pay alike and are understood to be treated alike. According to this reasoning there is no harm in keeping natives waiting an indefinite time making a "noise and clamour" outside, and at the same moment admitting Europeans or their clerks into the sacred precincts, there to select their own letters at leisure, or have the machinery of the Post Office suspended till all the bags are ransacked for the correspondence of the favoured one! Equitable practice! admirable management!!! and cooler assurance of the *Times of India* to defend it!!!! Save us from such friends!!!!!

And now one word in reference to Mr. Garrett's letter to Dr Impey. In this it is admitted that the complaint of the Chamber of Commerce is true, but Mr. Garrett defends himself by saying that had gentlemen of other firms come to the Post Office or even sent their clerks they would have got their letters in the same way as Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co. did: their error lay in sending such a noisy person who made no end of a row outside.

Well might they make a row outside when they could not get in; and why should the firms be dictated to as to whom they should send for their letters? Under the influence of ideas formed in England I have always supposed that to the Post Office authorities all were gentlemen alike, come first served" and that Mr Babajee was there before His Excellency he was entitled to the precedence. The case seems to be different from this view, the dominant posts, whether in the plains or in the hills, which from Dalimkote on the West, to Davangiri on the East, are the key points of the Frontier and afford easy access to the plains of the Dooars, must be firmly held. The Bhooteah stations are represented as being usually on the summit of the outer ranges which border the Dooars, and at elevations of from two to three thousand feet above the sea level. They are also said to be salubrious and free from the malaria which for six months of the year affects more or less all the Northern posts of the plains of the Dooars and renders them, especially by the Sidlee and Byjuee Dooars, very unhealthy from the middle or end of April to the beginning of November. The safe time in the plains of the Dooars is from the 15th of November to the 15th of April, during which period, the Bhooteah raids and visits to the plains usually occur. It is, probably, the dread of the fevers of the plains which has led the Bhooteahs to place their permanent Frontier post on the top of the outer rangers skirting the plains of the Berhmapooter, and commanding the gorges by which the river, after draining the mountain tracts of Bhootan, breaks through and enters, the level country. The information as to the new line of Frontier which it may be necessary to take up is very imperfect, so much so indeed, that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in a Minute is said to have thus expressed himself:—

"Of the detailed arrangements necessary for the administration both of the Dooars and of the valley of the Teesta, I shall be in a position to speak with greater accuracy and detail when I receive the confidential reports which have been called for from Colonel Hopkinson and Colonel Haughton: but I may say here generally that the plan which seems to me to promise the best results, and to be in all respects most convenient, would be to add the hill country on the left Bank of the Teesta to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling which at present is of very moderate extent, and divide the Dooars into two districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner, placing them for the present both under the control of the Commissioner of Cooch Behar. It may be premature to consider where the head quarters of these two districts should be, but if no healthy place can be found in the plains, Pusakha at the head of the Buxar Dooar for the Western district, and Cheerung at the Sindlee Dooar for the Eastern district, places which are now occupied by Soobahs, which are at a considerable elevation, which are known to be healthy at all seasons, and which are tolerably centrical, will probably not be found unapproriate. Both these places would have to be occupied by a detachment of Native Infantry, and this would be a reason for making them also Civil Station."

Although Pusakha, at the head of the Buxar Dooar, and overlooking a head of the Gudadhur river might not be considered an unfavourable position for a permanent post of occupation, yet His Excellency, judging from the very imperfect maps at his disposal, is believed to have expressed a doubt whether Oberung would not as a station, be too far North of the edge of the Dooars, and encroach further into the mountainous regions of Bhootan than is either necessary or expedient, under the present ignorance of the exact conformation of the ranges which abut on the plains of the Dooars. This latter would most likely have to be left to the discretion of the officer in general command of the operations, who, in communication with the civil authorities on the Frontier, would be best able to judge what position ought to be taken up, and what posts it would be necessary to hold in order to attain the following objects, viz:—

1st.—Security of the Bengal Dooars from the Booteah raids.

2nd.—A good healthy line of sites for Frontier posts from the Sikhim Frontier above the point where it strikes the Teesta river *vid* Dalimkote, Samarkole, Lickee Dooar, Pushakha to Devangiri, Skirtenghi and the tops of the high lands which overlook the plains of the Dooars.

With respect to this latter point, it is thought probable that the posts were too deeply entangled in the mountain region. Communication with such posts must naturally be difficult, and their supply with food and stores occasionally troublesome, whilst their connection with the plains would be indifferent, and their utility for the watch and control of the gorges opening upon the plains would be diminished, if not paralyzed. Though, therefore, it might be advantageous, as regards the protection of the Dooars, to take up a commanding position on the hills, that consideration must, it is ruled, be held subservient to the still more imperative condition that we do not take up a line beyond what is actually necessary for the object in view. It is considered to be politically desirable, in fact, that, as far as possible, our occupation does not extend beyond the outer shed or the lower range, but in any case no absolute decision on this point will be come to without reference to the Government of India. The Lieutenant Governor in the Minute before quoted observes—for the suppression of the Dooars, the passes from Frontier force at its full strength, with the addition of a Regiment of Sikh Cavalry, three native infantry regiments, the two companies of artillery now at Cheerra, and perhaps a squadron of the 7th Bengal Cavalry now at Segowlee, will amply suffice, even if the head quarters of the 18th Native Infantry now at Julpigooree were ordered to Gowhatty, where it could be joined by the left wing now stationed at Tezpore, and if a wing of the 17th Native now at Bnagulpore were brought up to Julpigooree, while the 25th Native Infantry took up a position at Cooch Behar, the passes might all be seized, and held in force within a few days, while the Police would prevent any order coming out, and the Cavalry patrolling there would afford the most complete protection, against any hostile invasion."

This view is supported, not only by the opinions of Major General Showers and Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, but by the experience of 1772-74, when the Dooars, including the passes into Bhootan, were occupied and held for three years impregnably by two Battalions of Native Infantry, and were only relinquished at the intercession of the Regent Lama of Thibet. The submission of the Bhootan Government was accepted, its promises of future good behaviour were believed, a treaty was concluded with it, and the Dooars were restored. At that time, moreover, neither Darjeeling nor Assam were British, and our strength, resources and position were in every way inferior to what they now are. Formidable neither in numbers nor in arms, distracted by civil war and the contentions of rival parties, the means of the Bhootahs are now evidently quite unequal to any serious contest with small British columns, and as it is not intended to plunge them into the interior of the mountainous regions of Bhootan, the main difficulty for columns engaged in operation in hill country, viz, that of supplies, would not be encountered. It is, however, a question for military consideration whether the force should consist of one body, which should occupy each Dooar in succession, and establish our position securely, or enter them in force simultaneously. If the latter plan be considered feasible, the Viceroy, we hear, suggests that the objects of Government may be attained by the simultaneous march of three properly equipped columns composed of Native troops. To the first and main column, which might be assembled at Julpigoorse, might be entrusted the duty of occupying Dalimkote and Zumarkote. This being effected the column might take up posts Eastward as far as the deodar forest different from the Gurladhur River. It would there have to secure the heads of the Dalimkote, Jamkote, Chamoochee, Luchee and Buxa Dooars, that is the fine intermost Bengal Dooars. To the Central column, which might assemble North of the Berhampooter, at some favourable point rather Westward of Gowalparah, might be given the duty of occupying the heads of the Rapoo, Sidlee or Chirrang Dooars, and of then connecting the operations of the first column with those of the third. To the third column, which might assemble opposite Gowhatty, might be assigned the occupation of Derangore as its Easternmost, and the gorges of the appliments of the Monas, as its Westernmost posts. A glance at the Map will show that to the first or main column would fall the occupation of a portion of the new line of frontier to be taken up which measures about double the extent of Frontier line assigned to each of the other columns. It is not, however, we are informed intended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the posts taken up by the several columns shall be held in permanence by the Native troops engaged in the country. After the occupation is effected it is proposed that most, if not all of these posts; should be held by an armed Police, organized for the "watch and ward" of the frontier posts and passes, the Military being withdrawn to such positions as will enable them to move up promptly to support in case of emergency. But this point cannot, of course, properly be decided on until the Dooars are in British possession, and it can be satisfactorily decided what may be the best arrangement for holding them securely. As the Police to be thus employed will be of moderate strength, it is considered essential that the post selected for permanent occupation be few, defensible by a small party, and in safe and easy communication with the plans when not in them. This situated the mounted Police of the Dooars might it is hoped, during the six months that it can patrol, be in effective connection with the advanced posts, watching the passes. As the several columns would have but short distances to move before reaching the foot of the hills in their front, the Viceroy anticipates that there would be no difficulty in the movement being tolerably simultaneous, and in each column being suitably equipped and supplied. With regard to the strength of the column and the number of guns required, His Excellency is said to have suggested that the first, or Julpigoree column, should not be of less strength than that of two Native Regiments of Infantry, four guns and a squadron of Irregular Cavalry. The other two columns should each not be less than the strength of one Regiment of Native Infantry, two guns, and a troop of Irregular Cavalry. This would involve the employment of from four to five corps of Native Infantry, eight guns and one corps of Irregular Cavalry, besides details of sappers with each column, properly prepared for blowing in postgates, stockades, &c., and to assist in surmounting any difficulties of route and in preparing defensible posts. The Viceroy, we hear, has further expressed an opinion that although the action of the columns must necessarily be independent, there should be one controlling head, and that the officer charged with the general direction of their operation should be an officer of experience and judgment. As the districts to be annexed are within the command of Major General Showers, an officer not only accustomed to Native troops, but having already considerable knowledge of the Frontier which is to be the scene of operations, and otherwise an officer of talent and military experience, the Governor General, we believe, contemplates ordering the Major General to take the control and direction of the operations as a duty falling within the scope of his command, and to be entrusted to him in communication with the superior civil authorities on the Frontier. It is not apprehended that there will be any risk of check or failure in these operations, though on a very extended scale, and involving the isolated action of independent columns and distinct lines of operation. But it would be important that the officers in command of the three columns should be men of experience, and possessing the confidence of the Major-General. As before stated, however, it is held to be a matter of military consideration whether the employment of a single column be deemed preferable under such a plan of action. The operation of taking up the new line of Frontier with one column would be slower, and the Booteahs, less distracted, would be better able to combine for an effort on the line of attack, but on the other hand, somewhat fewer troops might be employed, and yet the column as it presented itself at successive points of the Frontier, be really stronger than the independent columns, which by the other plan would move on the Central and Eastern section of the new line of Frontier to be occupied. Whatever the strength of force at Darjeeling, the Viceroy thinks that it should be held in readiness in case of necessity, to co-operate, as the requisition of the Major-General in command, though any such call on its assistance will probably not have to be made. Whichever course be adopted, the troops are to be ready for a forward movement by the end of November at latest, and if possible even earlier.

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

IT has seldom been the fortune of a Governor to retire reaping where he has sown. Some do not even live to water. Sir Robert Montgomery will look back in his retirement with heart felt satisfaction on what he has done for the daughters of the Punjab. It is now ten years ago since a vast infanticide meeting was assembled under the walls of Govindghur. At the close of the meeting it was felt, that throughout the length and breadth of the Punjab female child-murder was extinguished as a crime. Thousands of young girls who never but for one short moment would have inhaled the breath of life, are now approaching the marriageable state, and expected to enter upon a peaceful wedded life. Yet this marriageable state was exactly the epoch so fraught with terror to the haughty Rajpoot and the miserable Bedee and Sodee parents. In order to share it of its terrors, rateable reductions in the scale of all marriage expenses were introduced and what is more have been achieved too. There was an instance in which the barbarous time-sanctioned prejudice has been more completely destroyed. The reduction we believe was absolutely suggested by the fathers themselves to the excellent and philanthropic Charles Raikes, whose exertions at Myapoore have rendered his name a household word in the Punjab. "Our daughters live" said the Bedees, "now how are they to be married?" The matter was settled as we have indicated.

Sir Robert Montgomery stopped not here in his efforts for the tender creatures he had saved from untimely death. They should not only live and be able to enter upon the marriage state, but qualify their minds upon their parents, but they should cross their husband's thresholds as educated wives. This wondrous reform much more difficult of achievement than the first upon which the terrors of the law could have been brought to bear, is gradually and surely being effected. On this point there cannot be room for doubt.

One of the most influential of the Bedees in the Punjab directs largely the movement, as it were in compensation for the infamous notoriety of the Bedee Bikrama Singh, lately deceased.

The Punjab affords a practical commentary on the difference between social progress in one part of the realm and another. What there is in the Punjab which makes the official class mix more freely with the governed class, why they take with less pay more pleasure in their work, why they condescend to think of their surrounding fellow creatures out of cutcherry as well as in, are circumstances that have always baffled us. But so it is. A tour through any of the Punjab districts will apprize the traveller how victory and annexation have been put out to good interest in the mighty investment of civilization. No cause can be less hankering after civil wars and the unfruitful state of things than the cities of the Punjab. An Akali is an anachronism—he is out of date. (We wish the beastly fakeers of Benares were as unwelcome.) Thus has fallen to the lot of Sir R. Montgomery to see the close of the Sikh dynasty, the opening of the British rule, and its gradually development. From the days when Dalhousie inaugurated the rule of peace, progress and enlightenment, no let or hindrance intervened over the intrepid and sagacious Governors of the Punjab—of whom Montgomery may say "*quorum pars fui.*"

THE UMBALLA CONSPIRATORS.

(From the Lahore Chronicle.)

We have received a copy of the Judicial Commissioner's decision in appeal from the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Umballa, *in re* the Crown *versus* Mahomed Shuffee and ten others, charged with attempting to wage war and abetting the waging of war against the Queen, under Sec. 121 of the Penal Code.

The document extends over sixty-eight folios, and is consequently much too long for publication in extenso, and besides we have received it too late an hour to enable us to give even an abstract to-day, or make those comments upon the reasons by which the learned gentleman has arrived at the Judgment he has recorded which we consider them to merit, and which, we are confident, they will meet at the hands of the public Press both in this country and at home. It is no secret that leading members of the bar of the High Court entertain a decided opinion against the legality of Sir Herbert Edwarde's judgment on technical grounds, and have expressed themselves in strong language concerning the unbecoming manner in which the gallant Knight jumped to conclusions unwarranted by the so-called evidence or rather—after the example of Tom Thumb who first made the giants and then killed them—first making up his mind of the prisoner's guilt and then so manipulating the evidence that is necessarily evicted that the prisoners one and all were more or less guilty, we consider extremely probable, but that they have all been proved guilty by the evidence, we as distinctly disbelieve; and that they ought to have had the benefit of the doubt thrown upon the relevancy of the Section of the Code, to the crime of which they were charged, we think universally contended by the public, especially as Mr. Roberts' arguments fail altogether, in our humble opinion, to show the contrary. The prisoners have decidedly evicted their sympathy with the offence imputed to them, and we fully expect to see the case mentioned in the House of Commons with unfavourable comments, especially as it is notorious that a most bitter feeling against the prisoners was openly declared by European officials of all grades, and not only their guilt prejudged, but an opinion expressed that they ought to be hanged 50-hand without the ceremony of a trial!

Mr. Robert's judgment was delivered after long and calm deliberation, with a perfect conscientiousness of his responsibility, and no doubt a suspicion that it would be much canvassed in professional circles, and therefore it was doubtless well weighed before delivery, and consequently it is with much diffidence that we venture to consider it unsatisfactory for reasons which we shall endeavour to set forth in a future issue.

Sir H. Edwardes sentenced Mahomed Shuffee, Mahomed Jaffir, and Yahiya Ali to suffer *death* and the other eight persons to transportation for life, but in appeal Mr. Roberts recommends the following modifications:—

"182 As there is nothing to show that any very active measures have been taken to root up this long existing treason, do justice and policy require that any of these prisoners should, in the present instance undergo the extreme penalty of the law?

183. Yahiya Ali has been doing for many years what the elders of his family before him have done, but no warning has been given by the British Government that they or he were committing the highest offence against the State, and one which would be punished with death. Not that I think such a warning would have been sufficient to deter them or him from a course in which they would gladly lay down their lives, and account themselves and be accounted by their co-religionists as martyrs; but justice and humanity require, notwithstanding, that this Government should give such a warning. Such persons have been heretofore tried for the same offence have been sentenced to a few years imprisonment only. Indeed, it is a question whether before the enactment of Act XI. of 1857, which first provided the punishment of death for such cases, any more severe punishment than a term of imprisonment could have been inflicted. It is certain that, neither under the Act of 1857, nor under the Penal Code has a case similar to the present one been tried.

184. Under these circumstances, I feel constrained to exercise, the discretion vested in me by the law, and, instead of confirming the sentences of death, to pronounce against Yahiya Ali, Mahomed Jaffir, and Mahomed Shuffee, that alternative punishment, transportation for life, which to men of the views and temperaments of Yahiya Ali and Jaffir will probably be less palatable than death on the scaffold. For reasons to be hereafter given, I am of opinion that a still less severe punishment will be sufficient in the case of Mahomed Shuffee. Jaffir, though not equal in guilt to Yahiya Ali, stands prominently forward as a chief conspirator, and a highly dangerous character.

185. The next to Jaffir in point of culpability, and in fact his equal, is Kazee Meean Jan, of Comercally, who is also a chief conspirator. I confirm the sentence of transportation for life pronounced against him.

186. And it is incumbent upon me by law to confirm the sentences of transportation for life pronounced against the remaining six prisoners, as the penal Code permits of no punishment save death or transportation for life for the offence of which these prisoners have been convicted.

187. But in such a case there must be various degrees of culpability. There is a great difference between the guilt of Yahiya Ali, who is the prime mover and chief of the conspiracy, and the guilt of Hooseinee of Patna, who carried up the gold mohurs from Patna to Delhi or of Hooseinee of Thaneysur, the menial of Mahomed Jaffir, who was seized with the gold mohurs in his possession between Delhi and Thanesur.

188. The Commissioner has stated that, had the law allowed it, he would have reduced the sentences of Abdool Kureem, No. 4, the servant of Mahomed Shuffee, and of Hooseinee of Thanesur, the servant of Jaffir. I go further, and am of opinion that the sentences of all the prisoners, except the three chiefs, might appropriately be reduced.

189. I consider that the full punishment of transportation for life, and forfeiture of all their property, should be carried out against Yahiya Ali of Patna, Kazee Meean Jan of Comercally, and Mahomed Jaffir of Thanesur, who are the three principal offenders.

190. The next in agreeably culpability are Abdool Ruheem, Elahee Buksh, and Mahomed Shuffee, against whom some remission of the sentence of transportation for life might be allowed, but their whole property is, I think, justly forfeited to the State.

191. Inferior to them in guilt are Abdool Guffar and Abdool Guffoor, towards whom some further indulgence, except as regards the forfeiture of property, might be extended.

192. Still lower in the scale are Abdool Kurreem and Hooseinee of Patna; and, least culpable of all is Hooseinee of Thanesur.

193. I lay the proceedings before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, with a view to his taking into favourable consideration the cases of the eight last named prisoners."

THE TIGER-KILLING COMPANY.

(From the Daily News.)

WHAT different ideas may be included under the name of sport may be learned by comparing certain Colonial and Indian with English papers at this season, when the general mind is particularly turned in the direction of amusements. At this time scores of hard-worked gentlemen are looking from banks and bridges above salmon rivers for what they may see there. They have shaken off the worries of the town, and the dust of the droughty southern country, and are bathing their senses in the mountain mists, and looking to them for the rain for which the salmon also are waiting. When certain signs above warn them to look below, they are ready for the first stir of the fish, which happens before the filling of the streams is perceptible. When the phalanx of fish appears, and the waters rise, the spirit of sport—the gay and innocent intoxication of the united body and mind—chases away care and lassitude. At this time the spirit of sport is all abroad on the moors, among the fragrant "ling," where the broods hide, and the open green spaces where they feed. At this time the spirit of sports is up the mountain ridges, looking for the lambs in the hollows, and the wells among the fissured rocks, or wafting in the dewy morning for the sun-rise which shall disclose the expanse of the low country, or the secrets of a hundred valleys. The spirit of sport is conducting regattas on the lakes, and wakening the echoes in the hills with the boom of the signal gun. It is yachting on the sea; it is planning to go and shoot pigeons and crocodiles on the Nile, and gazelles in the desert. Perhaps it is on the way to try its fortune among the buffalo beyond the Missouri and the Saskatchewan; or if may be in search of the antelopes and zebras of South Africa, with the chance of confronting a few lions or wild elephants, any day or night. From step to step of this pursuit of sport the matter has become more serious, though still it is all sport. From the salmon and the grouse and even the deer of Scotland to the American buffalo and the African lion is a long step, and much serious gear is up between. It is true there may be more lives lost among pleasure-seekers at home in this season than on the prairie or in the African swamps and thickets and sandy plains; but this is not owing to the seriousness of the sport. Every season men and boys are drowned in bathing, or (because they cannot swim) by the capsizing of boats. Every season skiffs topple over on lakes, or in rash river trips. Every year ladies' hoops push somebody off a railway platform, or the deck of a steamer, or a footbridge, or a precipice. Every season some traveller is missing on mountain or moor, and the shepherds go out with ropes and lanterns, and whisky and food, to find him, alive or dead. Every season some mighty salmon pulls an angler into the water; and on the moors somebody's gun plays false, or shoots a friend instead of the birds. But these are accidents not imputable to sport, and are essentially different from a wipe of the rough side of a buffalo's tongue, or the rip-up of an elephant's tusk, or a shove in the water by a hippopotamus—which are serious things enough.

There is something much graver than any of those things, however—a matter which others than sportsmen may well be interested by. It is about two years since news came from the Eastern Archipelago of a growing danger which threatened the very existence of Singapore, if measures of protection were not immediately taken. The tigers had increased to such an extent that life was becoming too precarious for endurance. They certainly swam across the strait from the peninsula, and in greater numbers every year. Women and children were carried off from the front of their own dwellings; labourers disappeared from the fields and gardens; and those who were rash enough to approach the woods seldom came back. If we remember right, the victims amounted to hundreds in a single year. Some half-serious appeals were made to British sportsmen to go out and ply their rifles: but it would seem good. Even a deer stalking, they were reminded, was but tame sport compared with tiger-hunting; and the vulgar are apt to find fault with the tendencies of deer preserving, while the destruction of a single tiger makes a man the benefactor of a wide neighbourhood.

And now, again, there is something more serious still. Since the villagers throughout India have been disarmed, in consequence of the mutiny, the wild beasts of the jungle have so multiplied as to make the outskirts of settlements as bad as Singapore. The Minister for India has sent out instructions that arms shall be restored to those villages which are in grave danger from tigers and other such enemies. In one highly civilized district of the central provinces the account of this sort of game bagged in three months was ten tigers, thirty-five leopards, twenty bears, nine hyænas, and three wolves. One of the results of the situation is that a proposal has been floated, and not in jest, that a Tiger-Killing Company (Limited) should be formed to deal with the evil. The reward per head for such "vermin" is 5*l* for a tiger and proportionate sums for other beasts of prey. The sportsmen who are qualified to deal with such game will, however, do as much and as well without the inducement of money speculation as with any bribe which could be offered. And this leads us to another result of the situation.

The deaths of European officers, military and civil, from the ferocity of tigers have been so frequent for three or four years past as to create alarm and anxiety both in India and at home. The accidents are all, or very nearly all, from the attacks of wounded tigers; and they are thereby marked as preventible. If the interest of the residents, as against the tigers, leopards, and hyænas were taken up seriously and systematically, such losses of life and limb as are due to recklessness and ignorance might soon be put a stop to. It does not appear that the soldiers of British regiments who have been wisely allowed liberty in so-called sports of this kind have suffered as many officers have done. Either they have learned more about the conditions of safety in the case, or their habits of discipline have served them well, or they have had a better understanding with the natives; for, while escaping the perils of idleness, dram drinking, and *ennui* in barracks, they seem to have had the benefits of sport in the jungle without being torn limb from limb. The result of such liberty as was given to the regiment at Deesa, where the men were allowed to shoot all over the country, and where they often went walked fourteen miles in pursuit of game, seems to afford a good line. There were fewer deaths, fewer illnesses, and fewer offences in that regiment, while enjoying such liberty, than in any which was kept under cover and idle, and the "vermin" of the district were kept down. Why should not men and officers share the responsibility of the ravages of wild beasts in their neighbourhood? When they have taken pains to learn a few leading points—such as the right season for looking for tigers, the places where they may be looked for from a position of safety, the places in which it is never safe to seek them, the risks which are foolhardy, and those which by management cease to be risks—when these things are understood, like the conditions of deer-stalking and salmon-fishing, the danger will be almost annihilated; and from this again will follow a better co-operation with, and support from, the natives. When it becomes a settled matter that the tiger, and not the man, is to be the victim, the attendant will not vanish with the second gun at the critical moment when life depends on the discharge of a second shot. In those days tigers will no longer lay waste whole villages, and destroy hundreds of men, women, and children every year. In those days the appeal from districts so infested will be to somebody else than the Secretary for India. Whether as shareholders in the oddest company ever set up, or as individual capital shots, or as knights errant ready for the service of the weak and helpless, there will be champions of the village as against the jungle more appropriate to the enterprise than Sir Charles Wood, or than Sir John Lawrence himself.

I WILL conclude my letter with a *mot* attributed to an ambassadress. Some ten days ago I told you that the Emperor's carriage-horses took fright during a drive from Fontainebleau. They were soon stopped, however, and the party got safe home. "Do you know, Countess," said the Emperor, "that we have nearly died together?" "No, Sire," replied the Countess, "you have escaped death—I immortality."—*Paris Letter.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16TH.

Tyndall, Lieutenant E. H. T., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Wallace, Lieutenant, 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Kirkee.

Curtis, Captain, 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Kirkee.

Brodigan, Lieutenant F., 28th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Angelo, Captain E. F., 28th Foot, on leave, from

Avec de nouveaux dents jamais femme n'eut belle.
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be properly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to prevent the approximate of natural Teeth of great decay; and to the inhalable of any noxious effects upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in every part of Europe, at the following currency rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 1d.	"
"	3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Ireland	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over land at 4 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Manilla, Yokohama, and Yeddo.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight.. 6 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 3 " " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be arranged for for the Bank holds on sales at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on account of the owner, or by his order, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 30th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sole Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS COOPER, Esq.
HERBT FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
Bank Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two "	1s.	11½d. do.
One "	1s.	11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s.	11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and less more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do.	do.	5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do.	do.	5 do. do.
Do. 4 do.	do.	4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the Rates of Interest on Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank Treasurer on 5 days' notice of withdrawal or either sale, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bank's any minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this description.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enlargement of Government Paper on receipt of Countersign and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindostan, Chinaton, Bombay."

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,250,000—TOTAL, £3,250,000.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON. | BRANCH OFFICE.....EDINBURGH
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND UMBALLAH.—AGENCIES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	1d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
On Demand		2s.	1d. do.
Circular Notes		2s.	1¼d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of notices less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000.—2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice.—3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 9 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be arranged for for the Bank holds on sales at advertised rates, without notice.

London without notice.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on account of the owner, or by his order, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 30th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sole Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS COOPER, Esq.
HERBT FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
Bank Bankers.

EXCHANGE.

The bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand		2s.	0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Deposits, not exceeding Rs. 50,000 ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 " "
" 6 " " ..... 4 " "
" 12 " " ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondees issued for sale payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

BOMBAY, 9th August 1861. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

In the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities 1 per cent. per annum realised or invested.

On interest or dividend 2 per cent.

The Bank receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividend thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody 1 per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

13th March 1861. ROBERT BOMANJEE BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and a Special Decree of 26th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs, 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office*—*44, Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

Bankers.

LYONNAIS BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns and Commercial Centres of India, viz., Madras, Pondicherry, Karrechee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	Sight	2s.	"
On France 6 months' sight		Frs. 2·64 cts.	"
"	3 do.	do. 2·59	"
"	Sight	2·52	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. S. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £3,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000.

RESERVED FUND £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 3, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOWEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. TIMOTHY WIGGIN & Co.
J.A. RUSSELL, Esq. (Messrs. Russell Chairmans (Messrs. Grey and Colin, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
EDWARD CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FRANCIS, Esq. (Messrs. Francis, Thomas & Co., London, and Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)
WILLIAM PAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Maxwell, Stewart & Co., Calcutta.)

Court of Managers—Harry Allen, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in London.—The National Bank, Limited.

Agents in India.—The National Bank of India, Limited.

Brokers.—Messrs. Lester and Brett, London.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Williams.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, China, Australia, and in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS TO SOME OF THE AGENCIES.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT, Calcutta. Messrs. Scott Thomson & Co.
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., Calcutta. Messrs. Hannay & Co.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Office—No. 2, Rampart Row, (at the house of the late Mr. Bray.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Office and Agencies at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1 month's	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
Demand	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
On Ireland and Scotland	do.	2s.	1d. do.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the process of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on all of those places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 per cent.
" 6 " " ..... 4 " "
" 12 " " ..... 5 " "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a period of less than 12 months, to be received by the Agency, may be arranged, on application to the Manager.

Circular Notes on Agency Branches.

Current Accounts may be opened with the Corporation for sole currency, true Deposits for a fixed period, and Bills for collection, at the same, also free of charge. Remittances will be made on the same, also free of charge. Remittances will be made by Bills on the Head Office, London, or on any of the Agencies, as may be desired, without charge, otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales of Government Securities, Shares, &c., a commission of ½ per cent. will be charged, and for collecting up Securities, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. JOHN ANDERSON, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NORTH DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.
WILLIAM FREDERIC HARVEY, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY RUTNELL, Deputy-Castro, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
FRANCIS J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPERIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FRAMJEE COWASJEE.
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HUSSAIN, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Three "		2s.	0¾d. do.
Two "		1s.	11½d. do.
One "		1s.	11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England		1s.	11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland		1s.	11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and less more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do.	do.	5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do.	do.	5 do. do.
Do. 4 do.	do.	4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the Rates of Interest on Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank Treasurer on 5 days' notice of withdrawal or either sale, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bank's any minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this description.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enlargement of Government Paper on receipt of Countersign and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindostan, Chinaton, Bombay."

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH.

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN, Esq., (Messrs. Ellis, Chairman.
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUMJEE NURSEY, Esq.
SHEIKH ABDOOL LATIF NAINA, Esq.
SEEJOSEE VELLEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereon.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7	per cent. per annum.	
Do. 9 do.	do.	6½	do. do.
Do. 6 do.	do.	6	do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the board of Directors.

SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બએ જોઈનટ સ્ટોકકે કારપરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LEMUEL MANOCKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manockjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manockjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Gimi & Co.
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manockjee Limjee Sons & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. KEMP and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees above the latter amount a special arrangement will be required.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7	per cent. per annum.	
" 6 "	"	5	" "
" 3 "	"	4	" "
" 2 "	"	3	" "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities, Bank and other Shares upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved Personality.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies and generally taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities 1 per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ½ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors.

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 25th August 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire-Office.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,233,027-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premiums.

Pucka-built and tiled bungaiows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

DWYER & Co, Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Tin Spring ditto, Box spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Dead and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clamp Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illuminated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Iound's Corkscrews, Setzogenese, Glaider's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SUNDRIES.—Pierce and Lubine' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Mezerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopoly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2's, Camphor Chests or Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Monarchy, City of Away* and others.

A handsome Landau Sociable, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts by F. J. Smith and Co.

A handsome light English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, Pole and Shafts by Laurie and Marner.

A light Don Shigram, by Collett.

A handsome new light Office Shigram with Lamps.

ditto ditto nearly new with ditto; and several other Carriages.

Just landed ex "Bobby."

A very handsome English-built four-seated Miniature Brougham for one horse only, with circular sliding gas in front, and double windows in every other direction with Lamps and Shafts, Spare Circular Glasses, and with a pair of spare Lamps to match. By Thorn.

Just landed ex "Mary Stenhouse."

A very neat and small 4 seated Phaeton with Glass shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shafts, by Laing and Melvin of London.

An Elegant Waggonette with moveable Top and Seat to form a Dog Cart, with Lamps, Pole and Shafts, by L Kitson.

Also

A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulator with Hoods and Shades.

To be received for Sale, a set of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and a few sets of single, Do, Cart, ditto.

The above can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Arms Society Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 7th September 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long-cloths, Dhoties, Lappets, Chintz, &c.

An Invoice of Europe Goods comprising Pop Pistols, Whistles, Crying Dolls, Peashooters, Spectacles, Guard Chains, Chess Boards, Work Boxes, Looking Glasses, Stereoscope Slides, Fancy assorted Toys, Watch Glasses, Fusee Chains, Second and Minute Hands, &c.

Just landed.

Assorted American Clocks, Eye Protectors, Drain Bottles, Silk Handkerchiefs.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 17th September 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

800 Pieces Grey Shirtings,
1,000 " " Madapollams,
1,000 " " Jaconets,
500 " " T. Cloth.
7 Cases T Red Scarfs.
A few ladies Twist.
1 Case Iron Bedsteads.

On account of the underwriters:—

T P
D R No. 20 and 21 2 Bales Bengal Raw Silk.
Bombay
J P No. 1 and 5 2 Do. Do.
D R No. 1 and 2 2 Do. Do.

The above are more or less damaged by Salt water landed from the ship *Singapore.*

AT 1 P. M.

(The property of a Gentleman not now requiring.)

A very powerful and fast American Shigram or Buggy Horse, perfectly sound. Can be seen in Messrs. Stephens and Sons' Stables, on day before the day of sale and at the Auctioneers' Rooms on the day of sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED GINGILLY SEED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Bunder on account and risk of the owners, the underwriters and Bags of Damaged Gingilly Seed, landed from the ship *Calcutta*:—

L B 82 Bags Damaged Gingilly Seed
C B 19 Do. Do.
W
S T
D S 51 Do. Do.
W
H B 20 Do. Do.
S
No mark 36 Do. Do.

208

AUCTION SALE OF BRILLIANTS.

ON MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 62 brilliants weighing 61¼ Carats.

The above will be on view from Tuesday the 20th inst.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

An airy and commodious newly-built Bungalow, situate in the Neutral Lines at Poona, with a well-stocked flower Garden, commanding an excellent view of Parkhouse and the Sangum Hills, containing about 9000 square yards, now in occupation for Rupees 1500 for 5 months from June to October. For further particulars and inspection of Plans apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 17th September, 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods such as Shirtings, Stouts, Madapollams, Jaconets &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PLATED WARE, &c., AT Sarat, on Saturday, the 24th instant.

ON MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 5, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the handsome Household furniture Plated, glass, and crockery &c., of W. CHARMAN, Esq. (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Carved furniture such as Couches, Chairs, Circular and Dining Tables, Side board, Screens, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pier Tables, Chatteurs, Tea pays, Easy and Arm Chairs, Engravings, Looking Glass, Camp Cots, Presses, Wardrooe, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, China Matings, Partition Screens, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(Just Landed.)

Few Sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, (plated on German Silver).

Two Cases Champagne in Quarts, Pints & ½ Bottles.

Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Craig" in Morocco Case

Do. Open faces! do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

The sale of Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.'s bungalow at Matarah will now take place on the 19th instant, as advertised, they having been informed by the Superintendent of Matheran that the boundary wall is not in its proper place, and must therefore be removed.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

A case of superior Gold Jewellery consisting of Brooches, Earrings,